

Iowa Department of Human Services

Offer #401-HHS-001: Supporting Basic Needs of Low-Income Iowans

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This offer includes the following appropriations:

Family Investment Program (FIP)/PROMISE JOBS (PJ), State Supplementary Assistance (SSA), General Administration and Field Operations

Program Description:

Iowa has 321,975 people – 11.2% of our population – living in households whose income is less than the federal poverty level. This means these families have an annual income:

- Less than \$10,830 for a single adult
- Less than \$14,570 for a two-person family
- Less than \$18,310 for a three-person family

There are 98,087 children – 14.1% of all Iowa children – who live in families with incomes below the federal poverty level.

Iowa has approximately 4,900 elderly and disabled people who receive Supplementary Assistance due to having incomes too low to meet a special need. An additional 15,100 receive a small benefit which allows them to be eligible for federal assistance to pay for a portion of their Medicare premiums.

This offer includes programs that individually, in various combinations, and collectively, help low-income Iowans meet basic needs, improve nutrition levels, and achieve greater economic self-sufficiency while maintaining their independence and dignity. These programs serve some of the State's most vulnerable populations, including children, the aged, and persons with disabilities. Unless otherwise noted, all programs are available statewide.

These programs include:

- Income support: the Family Investment Program (FIP) and the State Supplemental Assistance program.
- Development of basic work skills, work/training skills, and work experiences: the FaDSS Program, the PROMISE JOBS Program (PJ), Family Self-Sufficiency Grants, and the Food Assistance Employment and Training Program
- Nutritional supports: the federal Food Assistance (SNAP) Program, the Commodity Supplemental Foods Program (CSFP), and The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TFAP)

Who:**Income Supports**Family Investment Program (FIP):

In SFY 2010, a monthly average of 17,444 families received an average FIP grant of \$331.42. To be eligible for FIP, single-parent families, two-parent families, and children living with caretaker relatives such as grandparents, must have countable income that is less than the maximum FIP payment level for the corresponding family size:

Family	Maximum payment (must have countable income less than this amount to be eligible)	Average monthly payment in SFY 2010	Annual cost based on monthly average payment in SFY 2010
2 person household (a parent + 1 child)	\$361	\$308.05	\$3,696.60
3 person household (a parent + 2 children or 2 parents + 1 child)	\$426	\$353.39	\$4,240.68

The typical FIP family consists of a single, Caucasian woman, aged between 20 and 29, with a high school education or equivalent; 15% dropped out of high school. The typical FIP family has two children: most of the children in families receiving FIP are under age six, only 16.5% are over age 13. The average time a family spends on FIP is 20.34 months.

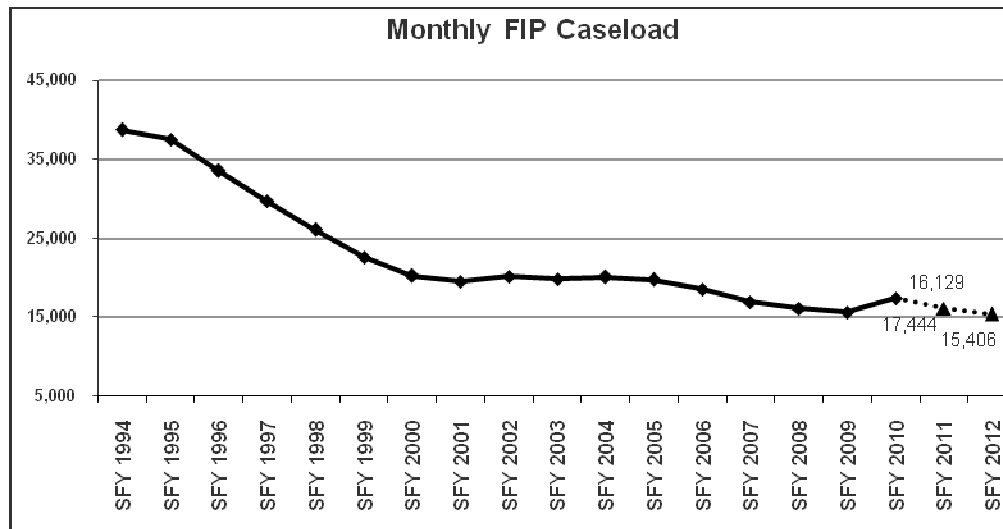
As of March 1, 2010, the household composition of families receiving FIP was as follows:

- 11,587 families (77% of the FIP families) were single parent families
- 1,000 families (6% of the FIP families) were two-parent families
- 2,524 families (17% of the FIP families) were children living with caretaker relatives

As of June 2010, 4,949 adults (32%) in families receiving FIP who were referred to the PROMISE JOBS program were employed.

- 530 (3%) of the persons referred to PROMISE JOBS were in mental health treatment
- 238 (1.5%) of the persons referred to PROMISE JOBS were in other rehabilitation treatment
- 227 (1.5%) of the persons referred to PROMISE JOBS were in substance abuse treatment

After years of steadily declining FIP caseloads, caseloads increased during SFY 2009 and SFY 2010, reaching a high in the winter of SFY 2010. The caseload stabilized toward the end of SFY 2010 and experienced a moderate decrease that is expected to continue in SFY 2011 and SFY 2012. The FIP caseload is projected to be at pre-recession levels by the end of SFY 2012.



State Supplementary Assistance (SSA):

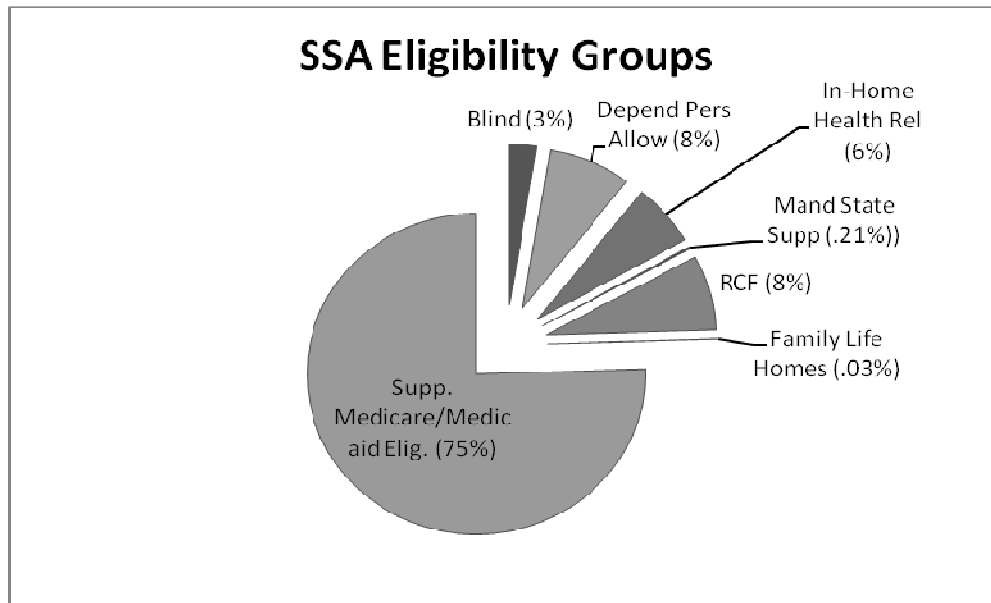
In SFY 2010, an average of 17,656 individuals per month received SSA benefits. SSA programs assist individuals who are aged, blind or disabled and who either receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or would otherwise qualify for SSI except for income/wages.

SSA programs serve the following populations (projected SFY 2012 monthly average recipients in parenthesis):

- The blind [Blind Allowance] (530)
- Aged, blind, or disabled persons who have a special financial need because they have a dependent relative living with them and whose income is too low to meet the needs of the dependent [Dependent Person Allowance] (1,566)
- Adult clients who are unable or unwilling to adequately maintain themselves in an independent living arrangement, but are physically capable of caring for themselves [Family Life Homes or FLH] (6)
- Persons with physical or mental problems that keep them from independent self-care, but who are able to stay in their own homes with some assistance or personal services [In-Home Health Related Care or IHHRC] (1,259)
- Persons who received assistance under state programs for the elderly and disabled prior to the implementation of SSI and whose needs can't be met by SSI [Mandatory State Supplementation] (41)
- Persons who live in a licensed Residential Care Facility (RCF) that participates in the SSA program. RCFs provide for 24 consecutive hours accommodation, board, personal assistance, and other essential living activities to at least three individuals. These persons are unable to properly care for themselves because of illness, disease, or physical infirmity, but they do not require the services of a registered or licensed nurse except on an emergency basis (1,502)
- Medicaid recipients, who are also eligible for Medicare Part B, have income at or above 120% of the Federal poverty level, and who do not qualify for other cash assistance benefits, including any other SSA program [Supplement for Medicare and Medicaid Eligibles] (15,085)

State Supplementary Assistance payments for the three most expensive types of care average as follows:

- \$250.00 per month (\$3,000 annually) to the 1,502 people who live in a residential care facility and need help paying for their care
- \$444.00 per month (\$5,328 annually) to help 1,259 people pay for care in their own home
- \$303.00 per month (\$3,636 annually) to help 1,566 elderly and disabled people who have a related dependent living with them



Development of Basic Work Skills, Work/Training Skills and Work Experiences:

FaDSS:

FIP families experiencing severe or multiple barriers to achieving self-sufficiency are referred by their workers to the FaDSS program. In SFY 2010, an average of 1,275 FIP families per month received FaDSS services. The average family utilizes FaDSS services for 10.5 months.

PROMISE JOBS:

Families applying for and receiving FIP assistance are required to develop a plan to work toward self-sufficiency through the PROMISE JOBS program. In SFY 2010, an average of 14,278 individuals participated in PROMISE JOBS (through April 2010). This mostly represents parents in the 17,444 families who received FIP in SFY 2010.

Family Self-Sufficiency Grants (FSSG):

PROMISE JOBS participants experiencing specific job-related barriers can access Family Self-Sufficiency Grants (FSSG) if the payments will allow the participant to retain or obtain employment within 2 months. In SFY 2010, a total of 2,742 participants received an average grant of approximately \$541.10.

Food Assistance Employment and Training (E&T):

This program serves families in Polk and Linn counties who are receiving Food Assistance but are not receiving FIP. The program helps these individuals who are experiencing barriers to gaining stable employment.

Nutritional Supports

Food Assistance:

Low-income individuals and families – employed or not – may need assistance to meet basic food and nutrition needs. According to the USDA, in federal fiscal year 2007 (the most recent period information is available), 74% of Iowans who were eligible (generally living in households with gross incomes at or below 130% of the federal poverty level) were receiving Food Assistance.

In June 2010, 346,551 individuals were receiving Food Assistance compared to 303,429 in June 2009. This represents an increase of 43,122 or 14.2%. The average monthly benefit per household was \$280 in SFY 2010. Participation in Food Assistance is at an all-time State high and expected to continue to increase throughout SFY 2011 and 2012, with over 346,000 Iowans participating at the end of SFY 2010 and over 409,000 projected to be participating by the end of SFY 2012. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimates that \$5 in food assistance generates \$9.20 in local and state economic activity. Approximately \$509.5 million in Federal food assistance funds were utilized in the Iowa economy in SFY 2010, a 33.9% increase from SFY 2009. These funds generated an estimated \$937.6 million in overall economic activity.

Commodity Supplemental Foods Program (CSFP):

This program directly provides food to low-income working families and the elderly. Approximately 3,438 Iowans are served per month through the Commodity Supplemental Foods Program, or 41,256 annually. Ninety-five percent of those served are elderly. Elderly participants must have an annual income of less than \$14,079 for a one-person household and \$18,941 for a two-person household. Participants in the Department of Public Health's Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program also qualify for Commodity Supplemental Food. Unlike WIC, children qualify up to age 6 and the annual income limit is \$26,955 for a two-person household and \$33,874 for a 3-person household. In SFY 2010, 1.4 million pounds of commodities were distributed.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP):

This program distributes food to low-income Iowans through food banks statewide. Emergency food was distributed to nearly 250,000 individuals per month, equaling over 3.0 million individuals in SFY 2010. In SFY 2010, 4.2 million pounds of commodities were distributed through this program.

What:

Income Supports

Family Investment Program (FIP): FIP provides a monthly cash grant to low-income families with children to help meet basic needs such as shelter, utilities and clothing.

State Supplementary Assistance (SSA): SSA programs provide cash payments to supplement the income of Iowans who are aged, blind or disabled.

- Most SSA benefits are paid monthly and must meet a minimum payment level determined by the Federal government. Payments are made directly to the SSA recipient or to their designated payee.
- Iowans receiving IHHRC, RCF or FLH assistance are required to help pay for the cost of their care based on their financial ability to do so; the State pays the difference between the actual cost of care and the client payment amount.

Development of Basic Work Skills, Work/Training Skills and Work Experiences:

FaDSS:

This program provides intensive case management services to help FIP families address multiple or overwhelming barriers to achieving self-sufficiency.

PROMISE JOBS and FSSG:

- The PROMISE JOBS program provides training, education and employment services to FIP families to help them become self-sufficient and avoid long-term dependence on public assistance. Activities include: assessments, job-seeking skills training, job search activities, basic education services, work experience placement, monitored employment, unpaid community service, parenting skills training, workplace essentials training, and vocational post secondary classroom training. PROMISE JOBS pays allowances for specified costs, such as transportation and child care, related to participating in these activities.
- The FSSG program pays for goods or services to address a specific short-term employment-related barrier allowing a FIP family to obtain or retain employment within two months of receiving the FSSG assistance.

Food Assistance Employment and Training (E & T):

The Food Assistance Employment and Training program is a voluntary program designed to serve Food Assistance recipients in Linn and Polk Counties. The program offers: job-seeking skills, training in a classroom setting, and a structured employment search. The program also offers educational services including general education development, adult basic education, English as a second language, vocational training and higher education opportunities. Opportunities for education and training were expanded in SFY 2010 to include tuition reimbursement, books fees and other class requirements, along with 90 days post-employment job retention services. During SFY 2011, opportunities will be expanded for short-term education and vocational training in occupations for which there is a high demand.

Nutritional Supports

Food Assistance (FA): The Food Assistance Program (Iowa's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)¹ helps low-income individuals and families avoid hunger and malnutrition by providing for the purchase of food, non-alcoholic beverages and ingredients to prepare food using an EBT swipe card. Although the benefits under this program are 100% Federally funded, the State shares in the costs for administration. The program also provides nutritional education services.

Commodity Supplemental Foods Program (CSFP) and The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP): These Supplemental Food programs help low-income individuals and families avoid hunger and malnutrition by providing food, primarily in the form of commodities donated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

How:

Service Delivery

Eligibility Services for FIP, SSA and FA Programs

The magnitude and duration of the current economic recession have had a significant impact upon the demand for services under this offer. The number of cases for which Income Maintenance Workers

¹ The 2008 Federal Farm Bill reauthorized the Food Stamp Program and renamed it the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. Iowa continues to call its program Food Assistance, as the USDA allows states to use names they adopted.

are responsible has increased. DHS has implemented several innovative projects to better handle increased caseloads.

- The SFY 2012 projected average caseload will be 1 worker to 684 cases, which is a 36% increase, compared to the SFY 2008 caseload of 1 worker to 502 cases.
- The Income Maintenance Customer Service Center (IMCSC), located in Council Bluffs, provides improved customer service to recipients reporting a change in their circumstances for the FIP, SSA, Food Assistance, and Medical Assistance programs through extended hours and bilingual assistance. The IMCSC also operates the Anti-Welfare Abuse Recognition Effort (AWARE) Fraud Hotline (toll-free) and assists recipients with expedited Medical and Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) card replacements. IMCSC also receives Public Assistance Reporting Information Services (PARIS) calls from the 50 states and routes the calls to verify the continued eligibility of individuals to receive public assistance benefits and, if ineligible, to take such action as may be authorized by law and regulation. Fully implemented in SFY 2009, the IMCSC handles 25,000 to 28,000 reported changes each year, as well as hotline fraud reports, inquires and card orders.
- The on-line application for State of Iowa Services (OASIS) was implemented in June 2009. This web site is designed to increase citizen access to services by allowing applications for one or more programs, including FIP, Food Assistance, Medicaid and Child Care, to be submitted over the Internet. In SFY 2010 there were 35,215 on-line applications, or an average of 2,935 a month. Use of OASIS is growing quickly: in July 2010 there were 4,722 applications submitted on-line.

Development of Basic Work Skills, Work/Training Skills and Work Experiences:

Work and Training:

- DHS contracts with Iowa Workforce Development (IWD) to administer the PROMISE JOBS, Family Self-Sufficiency Grants (FSSG) and Federal Food Assistance Employment and Training programs.
 - Based on an assessment of goals and needs, FIP families work with PROMISE JOBS staff to develop a Family Investment Agreement (FIA) that lists the steps the family will take toward self-sufficiency; any barriers to these steps and how the barriers will be addressed; appropriate referrals; and what supportive services PROMISE JOBS will provide. PJ staff monitor participation in these activities, modify the FIA as needed, and pay allowances for specified costs, such as transportation and approvable child care related to participating in these activities.
 - PROMISE JOBS service delivery regions administer FSSG grants based on local plans developed by each region.
 - This budget supports 99.04 FTEs at IWD and 95.59 contract FTEs to provide PROMISE JOBS.
 - Food Assistance Employment and Training Services are provided by IWD to voluntary FA recipients in Polk and Linn Counties. Program participants are automatically referred to IWD. IWD issues allowances to program participants for transportation and other necessary expenses.
- The DHS Bureau of Refugee Services also provides PROMISE JOBS services for refugees receiving FIP who are not yet proficient in English. This Offer funds 6 FTEs within the Bureau of Refugee Services. On average, each worker provides PROMISE JOBS services to 53 cases. These services are generally more labor intensive than comparable services provided to non-refugees due to language-related issues. Each worker also provides services to other refugees not on FIP so FIP refugee cases and PROMISE JOBS services represent only part of the overall workload.

Basic Skill Development

- The Department of Human Rights directly receives the FaDSS Program appropriation and administers the program. This program formerly was administered by DHS. FaDSS services are provided by local community agencies under contract with the Iowa Department of Human Rights (DHR).
- FaDSS is a component of PROMISE JOBS, and families volunteer to participate. Working with both PROMISE JOBS workers and the family, FaDSS provides ongoing assessment and goal setting and addresses safety, basic needs, shelter, health, and family functioning.
- This Offer funds 2.5 positions at DHR and 95.92 contract positions at community agencies to administer and provide FaDSS services.

Supplemental Food Programs

- The Commodity Supplemental Foods Program (CSFP) and The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) provide food primarily in the form of commodities for low-income working families and the elderly through food banks, soup kitchens, senior congregate meal sites, home delivered meals, and State institutions. DHS has been designated as the State distribution agency to receive, store, distribute, and account for USDA donated foods. Community agencies acting as local distribution points must enter into a written distribution agreement with DHS.

FIP and Food Assistance Benefit Issuance:

- FIP and FA benefits are delivered using Electronic Benefit cards administered under a contract with Affiliated Computer Services (ACS).
 - Most FIP recipients across the state started to receive their monthly benefits via EBT in January 2010.
 - All FA households receive benefits through EBT. The EBT card can be used at any business authorized by the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) to accept “EBT”, including businesses in Iowa and in other states.
 - Iowa is a national leader in providing EBT wireless Point of Sale (POS) devices to vendors at farmers’ markets, serving 152 farmers in 116 markets in 2010.

Service Support

In addition to resources providing direct service delivery, the programs in this offer require the following support services:

- Program Oversight
- Policy development and implementation ensuring compliance with Federal and State requirements, including administrative rules
- Management information systems providing automated eligibility and benefit determination benefit issuance, and information storage, tracking and reporting, as well as technical support for computer equipment
- Budget development and financial management, including but not limited to meeting Generally Accepted Accounting Principles regarding the receipt, payment and monitoring of Federal and State funds, as well as any additional State or Federal reporting requirements regarding such funds
- Training and technical assistance related to policies, procedures and management information systems
- Contract management
- Compliance with Accountable Government Act provisions
- Human resources/personnel
- Forms development and maintenance

- Processing of appeals and exceptions to policy
- Legislative, media and public information requests
- Other corporate management and leadership functions
- Contracted services through the Iowa Department of Inspections and Appeals (DIA) to conduct hearings, eligibility investigations and recovery of overpayments
- Contracted legal services through the Iowa Attorney General's Office

This offer funds a total of 588.49 Department positions (combined field and central office) for the administration and delivery of services described.

Program Integrity

The Department is placing an increased focus on ensuring recipients are receiving the correct benefit at the right time for the right duration. This is being accomplished by ensuring accurate information is gathered at the time of application, at recertification, and when household changes occur. A part of that effort includes the Department's Quality Control activities.

Quality Control

Quality Control (QC) activities help ensure that DHS Income Maintenance (IM) programs are delivered and operated in a high quality and accurate manner. The results of the QC reviews determine the error rate for the State's IM programs. There is an agency-wide effort to evaluate the accuracy of eligibility determinations and measure the impact of those decisions. Quality Control currently reviews, assesses, monitors, and reports on the accuracy of the State's eligibility determinations, providing a systematic method for monitoring Iowa's administration of the Food Assistance, Child Care Assistance, *hawk-i*, and Medicaid programs.

- Reduction in FA errors. The Department has implemented a corrective action plan to address error rates that exceeded the National Standard. Key strategies include:
 - Simplifying Food Assistance policies and aligning policies with other DHS programs to the extent possible
 - Standardizing and improving business processes with an emphasis on using technology to create efficiencies

These efforts are beginning to counter the impact that the increased caseload has had on accuracy, and the State's Food Assistance error rate has been below the national average through the first six months of FFY 2010.

Results Achieved:

Result:	SFY 2010 Actual Level	SFY 2011 Projected Level	SFY 2012 Offer Level
Meet TANF work participation rates Estimated targets for FFY 2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All cases = 31.58% • 2-parent cases = 48.13% 	All case rate (for FFY 2010 through April) = 35.4% 2-parent rate (for FFY 2010 through April) = 27.8%	All case rate = 42% 2-parent rate = 42%	All case rate = 42% 2-parent rate = 42%
Reduced State costs for Medicaid resulting from the SSA Supplemental for Medicare and Medicaid Eligibles*	(\$10,412,027)	(\$14,751,730)	(\$15,939,336)
Number of persons receiving Food Assistance at the end of the State fiscal year (June)	346,551	384,503	409,207
Reduce Food Assistance active case error rate.	6.4% for FFY 2009	3% estimated for FFY 2010	4%

*Reduced State costs are reflected in the DHS Offer 401-HHS-003, Medical Assistance and Medical Contracts.

- The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimates that \$5 in food assistance generates \$9.20 in local and state economic activity. About \$509.5 million in Federal food assistance funds were brought into the Iowa economy in SFY 2010, a 33.9% increase from SFY 2009. These funds generated an estimated \$937.6 million in economic activity.

Sustaining service delivery assumes the level of funding requested in the offer as well as full funding of salary adjustment. If funding is insufficient in either area, results to be achieved will be modified to reflect the impact.

To sustain existing services and growth in programs this offer assumes that status quo as well as all one-time funding such as the cash reserve fund, underground storage tank fund and government stabilization and stimulus dollars are fully replaced. If these dollars are not available in SFY 2012, there will be significant program reductions and negative impacts such as elimination of services, disenrollment of clients, and implementation of wait lists and the possible closure of facilities. If funding is insufficient, results to be achieved will be modified to reflect the impact. The lack of backfilling these one-time funds will also mean reductions in service delivery.

Impact of Proposed Budget on Results:

Current Results:

Maintain the following (all figures are SFY 2012 monthly average estimates):

Income Supports

- 15,406 low-income families with children receive a monthly FIP grant of \$345.98 to help meet basic needs.
- 4,904 aged, blind or disabled Iowans receive financial help from the SSA program so they can live more independently; an additional 15,085 receive \$1 per month, allowing the State to receive Federal matching funds to help pay their Medicare Part B premiums.

Work and Training Supports

- An average of 12,345 FIP participants per month will be referred to PROMISE JOBS for training, education and employment services.
- 4,295 receive reimbursement of \$0.30/mile for transportation costs to participate in activities other than work; e.g., education, averaging \$93.30 per month per person; 216 receive other monthly allowances averaging \$200.76 per month per person. Transportation reimbursement is not available for work purposes.
- Approximately 1,275 FIP families having multiple/severe self-sufficiency barriers receive case management services from the FaDSS program.
- 2,742 FIP families receive one-time payments from the FSSG program to meet work-related barriers such as car repairs, at an average cost of \$541.10.
- FA E&T provides job-seeking skills training and employment assistance to non-FIP Food Assistance recipients.

Nutritional Supports

- Food Assistance helps an estimated monthly average of 189,297 low-income Iowa households (equal to 399,266 individuals) buy food.
- Supplemental Food programs provide food through food banks, soup kitchens and other sites.

Continuing Impacts of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) was implemented to help address the recent national economic recession. Certain provisions of this Act continue to have either a direct or indirect impact on programs included in this offer.

Food Assistance Benefits: One key provision of the ARRA increased the minimum benefit under the Federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (Food Assistance in Iowa) by 13.6% beginning in April 2009. This increase:

- Had the effect of increasing benefits for all households by at least 13.6% and in cases where the household is employed, even more.
- Provided much needed relief to households struggling to make ends meet while simultaneously increasing their purchasing power to further stimulate the State economy.
- Substantially increased overall benefits, which are 100% Federally funded, in SFY 2010 and 2011.
- Will result in minimum benefit amounts remaining unchanged until cost of living adjustments catch up or until an earlier date established by federal law – currently April 2014. Minimum benefit amounts are not anticipated to increase in SFY 2011 or 2012.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF): Another provision of the ARRA established a TANF Emergency fund. States qualified for these funds if any of the following categories experienced an increase in a quarter in FFY 2009 or FFY 2010 compared to the base year of FFY 2007 or FFY 2008.

1. cash assistance caseloads and corresponding costs;
2. costs for short-term benefits; and
3. costs for subsidized employment activities.

The Department anticipates qualifying for and receiving enough TANF Emergency funds during SFY 2011 to fully meet the needs of all TANF-funded programs for SFY 2011, including an anticipated additional need for child care funding. The Department anticipates that there will be a small amount of unobligated TANF Emergency funds at the end of SFY 2011 available for use in SFY 2012, thereby reducing the amount of additional state funds required under this offer.

Legal Requirements:

Federal:

- Under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant, states must meet maintenance of effort (MOE) requirements by spending state funds for specified purposes (45 CFR 263 subpart A). Iowa's MOE requirement is \$65,845,626.
 - Eligible expenditures are currently limited to FIP, PROMISE JOBS, FaDSS, certain childcare assistance, certain administrative costs, and the refundable Iowa earned income tax credit.
 - Failure results in a reduction of the State's TANF grant equal to any shortfall.
- States must meet TANF work participation requirements (45 CFR Part 261).
 - PROMISE JOBS helps meet this requirement.
 - Failure can reduce the State's TANF grant; over \$4.5 million for failing the all-family rate (Iowa is expected to meet all years) and less than \$400,000 for failing only the 2-parent rate (Iowa met in FFY 2007 and FFY 2008, and it is unknown for FFY 2009 and FFY 2010 although there has not yet been any official notification of failure for any year).
- SSA benefits are a MOE requirement for the Medicaid program (20 CFR 416.2095 and 416.2096).
 - States failing this requirement cannot participate in the Medicaid program.
 - States must meet minimum Federal payment levels.
- The State has a long-standing agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) under 7 CFR 272.2 for DHS to operate the Food Assistance program. The Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008 reauthorized the program at the national level. The State must also have an Employment and Training program (Section 6 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 as amended by P.L. 110-246).

State:

- Iowa Code chapter 239B requires FIP and PROMISE JOBS services, subject to available funding.